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SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION

(By State Board of Health)

The prevention of smallpox depends primarily upon vaccination, secondarily upon isolation and disinfection. The credit of giving vaccination, the only specific prophylactic, to the world is due to Jenner, who proved through carefully planned experiments that

cowpox protects against smallpox, and that a person who has had the mild disease, cowpox, enjoys protection against the serious and oft times fatal disease, smallpox.

Jenner made his crucial experiment in 1796 when he transferred the vaccine matter from the hand of a dairy maid, which had been scratched with a thorn and was infected with the cowpox from her master's cow, to the arm of a boy about eight years old, and a typical take followed. In order to ascertain whether the boy, after feeling so slight an affection of the system of the cowpox virus, was secure from the contagion of the smallpox, he was inoculated with variolous matter, immediately taken from the pustule, and no disease followed. Several months afterwards he was again inoculated with variolous matter, with no bad effect.

When Jenner proved his thesis to his own satisfaction he presented the results of his observations to the Royal Society, of which he was a Fellow, but the paper was refused, and he was forced to publish his findings in book form.

Vaccine virus may be obtained either from bovine or human sources, but the latter is seldom used for the reason that the supply would not be sufficient in cases of smallpox outbreaks when it is necessary to vaccinate many thousands of people.

Bovine virus has been used more or

less since the time of Jenner, but especially since Copenman showed in 1891 how to purify it with glycerine. It also has the great advantage of being readily obtained in any amount and when desired.

There is no such thing as aseptic vaccine virus, it always contains bacteria, for the active principle has not been grown in pure cultures. However, the bacteria which contaminate vaccine virus are, for the most part, harmless to man.

They are commonly those that are found on and in the skin of the calf and the non-spore-bearing varieties are largely eliminated by the process of ripening.

Government Control of Vaccine Virus

By an act passed in our national congress July 1, 1902, the vaccine virus sold in interstate traffic in the United States must come from a licensed manufacturer. The licenses are issued by the secretary of the treasury only after a careful inspection of the plant, personnel, and product by a competent government officer.

The licenses are issued only for one year, and are re-issued only after re-inspection.

The government regulations require each lot of vaccine virus to be examined carefully by modern bacteriological methods determine the absence of pathogenic micro-organisms.

While the government does not guarantee the purity or potency of each package of vaccine virus, yet by its careful inspection and frequent examinations every confidence may now be had in the vaccine virus propagated by any licensed manufacturer in the country.

NEW YORK STATE AND THE AMERICANIZATION PROBLEM

Americanization is a live issue in many states. New York appreciates its significance and has already taken steps on a state basis to Americanize the alien. In 1910 there were 597,000 foreign-born whites unable to speak English in that commonwealth, and 362,000 who could not read or write in any language.

The New York state department of education has begun the first statewide campaign to abolish these disabilities. Its program covered the following procedure: (a) a careful survey of the immigrant education situation; (b) establishment of training courses to prepare teachers for the instruction of foreigners; (c) adoption of efficiency in public evening school work for adult immigrants; (d) co-operation with state and federal agencies; and (e) publication of state bulletins.

As a preliminary, personal investigations and intensive study of certain communities disclosed "dark spots" of illiteracy and "light spots" in the large industrial centers, where efforts were under way to teach the foreigner English and give him some contact with American standards and ideals.

A teachers' training institute for the preparation of teachers of foreigners was organized at Albany in the fall of 1915. It was so successful that it was decided to continue it upon a permanent basis as a part of the regular curriculum of the New York college for teachers. Similar institutes are planned for Syracuse and New York City, while training classes are in operation at Buffalo and Rochester, partly as a result of state encouragement.

Co-operation with governmental and private agencies interested in educating and Americanizing the alien is already an established fact. A statement issued by the New York state department of education shows that the bureau of education and the department of the interior, the bureaus of immigration and naturalization of the department of labor, and the national Americanization committee of New York City, are among those whose services and material have been utilized. Speakers for institutes have been furnished by some of these co-operating agencies.

Two publications have already been issued by New York State—a Citizenship Syllabus, and the Rochester Plan of Immigrant Education—several thousand of the former having been widely distributed.

In view of the ebb and flow of the immigrant tide, as far as individual communities are concerned—for this foreign population largely follows the economic demands of the hour—New York is properly approaching this problem from the state point of view. It is hardly just to throw upon the community the entire burden of caring for this fluctuating alien group. The Empire State is thus setting an example which others of the so-called immigrant states might well follow.

When the baby takes too much food the stomach turns; the result is indigestion, sourness and vomiting. Frequently the bowels are involved and there is colic, pain and diarrhoea. McGEHEE'S BABY ELIXIR is a grand corrective remedy for the stomach and bowel disorders of babies. It is pure, wholesome and pleasant to take. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by Ringer Drug Co.

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NOTICE OF PROPOSAL FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the mayor and Board of Commissioners of the City of Ardmore, Oklahoma, on the 16th day of May, 1916, proposals will be received at the office of the mayor of the City of Ardmore until 4 o'clock p. m., on the 30th day of May, 1916, for furnishing the materials and performing the work necessary to improve the following streets and portions thereof in the City of Ardmore, Oklahoma, in the manner and subject to the conditions following, to-wit:

That portion of Bixby Avenue from the west line of H street, southwest, to the west line of the Oklahoma, New Mexico & Pacific right-of-way, also that portion of I street, southwest, from the north line of McLish Avenue to the north line of Bixby Avenue, including alley crossings and street intersections.

Said streets shall be improved by grading, paving with bituminous macadam and constructing concrete curbs and gutters. The improvements on Bixby Avenue shall be 25 feet wide from outer line to outer line of curb, of which 20 feet shall consist of bituminous macadam driveway with a concrete gutter 24 inches wide, a concrete curb 6 inches thick on either side thereof. The improvements on I street shall be 21 feet wide, and shall consist of a bituminous macadam driveway 16 feet wide with a concrete gutter 24 inches wide and a concrete curb 6 inches thick on either side thereof. Said bituminous macadam driveway shall be constructed according to the specifications of U. S. Patent No. 814797, and the details, plans and specifications on file in the office of the city clerk of the City of Ardmore. The sub-grade shall be thoroughly prepared to receive said pavement, as provided by the details, plans and specifications aforesaid, and upon said sub-grade when so prepared there shall be laid a 4-inch foundation of crushed stone, upon which foundation when properly prepared shall be laid a two-inch layer of chert, or small rock that will pass a 1-inch ring with a mixture of 20 per cent of cold ground rock asphalt as a binder. The whole of said improvement to be constructed, rolled and finished according to the aforesaid patented process and the details, plans and specifications on

file in the office of the city clerk of the City of Ardmore.

All contractors proposing to bid on said improvements are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the city clerk of the City of Ardmore an agreement duly executed by W. A. Edwards, who owns and controls the patented process aforesaid for the City of Ardmore, to permit the use of said patented process by the successful bidder, to furnish a suitable roller and a competent engineer to supervise the construction of said improvements, in consideration of the payment to the said W. A. Edwards in advance of the construction of said improvements, of the sum of 35c per square yard for the improvements covered by this contract.

All bids shall be submitted in sealed envelopes and plainly marked in ink on the outside, and each bid shall be filed on or before 4 o'clock p. m. on the said 30th day of May, 1916, and shall be accompanied by a certified check drawn on some bank in the City of Ardmore, made payable to the city clerk of the City of Ardmore in the sum of \$500. The contractor to whom the contract for said improvements may be awarded will be required to execute to the City of Ardmore a construction bond conditioned according to law for the full and faithful execution of the work and the performance of the contract and for the full protection of the city and all property owners interested against any loss or damage by reason of negligence or improper execution of the work in a sum equal to 30 per cent of the estimated cost of said improvements. Such contractor will also be required to execute an additional bond in the sum of 30 per cent of the estimated cost of said improvements, conditioned on the maintenance of said improvements in good condition for a period of five years from and after the completion and acceptance of said work. Said bond in each instance to be subject to the approval of the mayor and commissioners.

The contractor to whom said work may be awarded shall receive in payment for said work street improvement bonds at par issued and secured as provided by the laws of the state of Oklahoma, provided that in case the property owners shall elect to pay cash for said improvements as they may do under the laws of Oklahoma, then and in that event the city reserves the right to pay said im-

provements in cash or part cash and part bonds.

All proposals for construction of said improvements will be considered by the mayor and Board of Commissioners of the City of Ardmore, Oklahoma, at a meeting to be held in the session chambers in said city at 8 o'clock p. m., on the 30th day of May, 1916, and the contract will then be awarded to the lowest and best bidder who will undertake to perform the work, furnish the materials, execute the bonds and construct said improvements according to the resolutions aforesaid, and plans and specifications filed in the office of the city clerk of the City of Ardmore, and comply with all other terms and conditions of said resolutions.

The mayor and commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all proposals that may be received, if for any reason the same shall be unsatisfactory.

First published by the order of the mayor and commissioners of the City of Ardmore on this 18th day of May, 1916. G. H. BRUCE, City Clerk.

(Seal) 19-10t

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